VOLUME VII .-- NUMBER 1085.

CHARLESTON, S. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 16, 1869. These are the inducements to go there direct; not to go there, because when at Knoxville, the road to Chattaneoga is equally open to you; but to go there direct. The question then lies in a nutshell. Are these considerations of sufficient importance and value to justify an additional expenditure of about \$7 000,000 for their attanment? The cost of constructing one hundred and eighty-five miles of railroad through an unsustaining country, will hardly be not down at less. But let us cansider if

one hundred and eighty-five miles of railroad through an unsustaining country, will hardly be put down at less. But let us consider if the twenty-eight miles of distance saved is of any value at all to Cincinnati. It is well said by a writer, under the signature of W., in the Cincinnati Evening Chronicle, that Louisville, by roads in actual operation, is now twenty-two miles nearer to Chattanooga than Cincinnati will be by the proposed direct line. This is an advadage of which she cannot be deprived, as far as all trade south and west of Chattanooga is concerned. Louisville, therefore, anticipates and neutralizes the gain of twenty-eight miles proposed by her rival. But looking to the trade east and southeast of Chattanooga, and to Dalton as the objective point, Cincinnati will save some forty miles by going to Knoxville and taking the direct railroad thence to Dulton, instead of going round by way of Chattanooga. And when the Blue Bidge Railroad shall be completed, the advantage of the Knoxville connection will be still greater. The distance from Knoxville to Charleston by way of Dalton, Atlanta and Anapards and anapared.

the Blue Bidge Road it will be four hundred and two miles, a difference of one hundred and seventeen miles in favor of the latter. This alone should settle the question in dispute. The people of Cin innati are situated in respect of it almost precisely as the people of Augusta are, at this end of the line, with this important difference, that the latter already have the Cintingers consolidate.

such inconsiderable and doubtin avvaluages, she ought to seize with avidity the opportunity of contributing to the completion and sharing in the management of the Blue Ridge Road. By this policy she would insure the speedy union of the Louisville Railroad and the Knexville and Kentucky Road, at the State

line, and the construction of the branch road in Georgia, from Athens to Clayton. And by hastening at the same time the accomplianment of her connection with the Louisville Road at London, she would achieve, in less

hisn ha'f the time, and at less then half the

cost, all she now possesses to herself by the Chitwood and Chattauooga project.
Yours, sincerely, G. A. TRENHOLM.

"In stating that "Pensacola is only eighteen hours" run from Havana," the author of the article quoted from, or the printer, has made a palpable and serious mistake. The distance from Pensacola to Havana is 524 miles, and from Charleston to Havana 633 miles.

THE CHINESE LABOR QUESTION.

The Real State of the Case-How Coolies

can be Obtained-Interesting and Im-

The Memphis Appeal publishes a private let-

ter from "Charles W. Lightner, Esq., a distin-

guished mining engineer, of California," giv-

ing an account of the Chinese as laborers in

a sulphur manufactory under his control,

with some views on the question of their

employment at the Rast. We quote as follows :

The wages paid them are \$1.25 (gold) per

diem (ten hours) for working in the mud and water, and in the sulphur refining; \$1 20 (gold) for ordinary shore and mining work—house rest free, their free, they boarding themselves. This they were content to do. Their grand staples, rice at eight cents per pound pork

eleven cents per pound, tea seventy-five cents per pound, were furnished and deducted from

their month's pay.

They bring to this country a few national

prejudices, principally a jealousy of one party of a different section; politics or religion, I am satisfied, have nothing to do with their diffi-culties. These are rarely carried to any ex-

treme, and are developed more in a stubborn dislike to work with a rival party and a total want of charity or even pity for the troubles of

any one not from their own Chinese locality. I have found it better when working one him dred or so to have them of two parties—exciting the one by the other. A few words from a

white overseer will at any time quall a dis-turbance. Let them have separate quarters, and fields or parts of work allotted to them, and there will be no difficulty in managing

They care but little for holidays, and are supremely indifferent to the elective franchise, whether at general or primary elections; like a tolerably bad article of whiskey, if cheap, drinking it entirely out of working hours, and detact talls and

drinking it entirely out of working hours and detest tolls and taxes as fervently as a Highlander. They are all fond or gambling, but it is the policy of the overseer to stop it, as one will often gamble off a month's wages in advance, and, like ourselves, hate paying for "dead horses." They generally, when in large bodies, ask for two or three days in February (New Year's.) and one or two days in September full moon (good days,) and will work all the better for having these holidays. They make

better for having these holidays. They make but little show of the religion they have, and take no pains to make proselytes to their be-lief, ignoring the idea that an outsider can

ever see their heaven under any circumstances.

Now, as to inducing any large portion of them to naigrate to your district, it is asking too much for a party here to venture it. An agent leaving this coast to canvass the older States for a market for their labor has too

much to learn, and too short a time to learn it in. While there are here plenty of men who are familiar with the method of getting any

are familiar with the method of getting any number together for any mining or railroad contract; and while the "six companies" are able to turn them out by the thousands, it is another thing to ask them to go so far away from the only line of communication they have with their native home. The uncertainty of the climate and the people they have to go among, the nature of the work they are to be employed at the facilities for obtaining their

avorite food-rice (and here let me say they

have a poor opinion of Carolina "swamp seed," and would starve on it, their small grained rice

being much richer and more farinaceous) and pora (fresh) - will for a long time, or until they

are satisfied in these respects, prevent them from leaving here. Should a company of mee,

in say Memohis or New Orleans, raise a fund or \$500 000 I believe that, by sending out a proper agent, who would be associated with some party here in whom the

six companies have confidence, they would be able to secure from 4000 to 5000 men who

be able to secure from 4000 to 5000 min who would be willing to try the experiment. I assure you that arrangements could be made for their passage overland, and to Memphis at not to exceed \$75 to \$100 per head. This would be repaid out of their wages, and the money being refunded would go to wards sending on more. With their immigration to your section, it will be necessary to have a store at some point where their traders can supply them with the

be necessary to have a store at some point where their traders can supply them with the

various fish, clothes, me leines and nick-nacks which they consider indispensable to their health and comfort. The agent coming here

should be well guaranteed, and acquainted with the quality of labor to be done in your section, and should be prepared to give posi-tive assurance as to the good treatment and

prompt pay of the men leaving here, as the

prompt pay of the men leaving here, as the companies are shrewd and intelligent, and are in a great degree responsible for the return of the men to China, dead or alive. I believe that p enty of good field laborers could be induced to go-all other things satisfactory—at not to exceed \$30 (gold) per month, they boarding themselves, and it is possible that they may be had at a much lower price.

ed at. the facilities for obtaining their

Yours, sincerely,

portant Facts.

BY TELEGRAPH. NEWS PROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Commissioner Delano will require the removal from bond, and the complete set lement of all matters pertaining to bonded whiskey, by the 1st of July. Recent Rio Janeiro letters seem to confirm the impression that Lopez has Minister McMahon under some constraint.

The printers employed by Clapp held a preliminary meeting regarding the action of the National Union. The proceedings indicate that Clapp will be sustained by the employees. The negro Douglass has been continued at the

The Treasurer has advices of the murder of Frank Dumont, Inspector of Customs for Texas, near Brownsville. It is supposed that he was killed by smugglers.

There is intelligence here from Cuban soursee of a fight between the revolutionary forces and Spanish troops near Puerto del Padre. The Cuben troops, numbering about two thousand, were attacked in their entrenchments by the Speciards, near four thousand strong. The latter were twice repulsed. The loss of the wounded; the loss of the attacking party was three times as great. The Spaniards retreat. ed, leaving a number of killed and wounded on the field. The result of this battle has had a most encouraging effect on the Cuban army, which is reported gaining strength every day from the very best portion of the people of the island. The want of harmony between the officers in command of the government troops in the field and of the volunteers who have taken possession of the government of the island, is exhibiting itself in the demornization of the Spanish treops and the large number of deserters to the Ouban army. This condition of things has given new strength to the se, and the leaders have no doubt of ultimate success. A number of recruits, mostfrom Virginia, left, here yesterday and to-day to join a force which is collecting on the southern cosst, preparotory to joining the

It is not true, as rumored in a recent cable telegram, that in an official communication Minister Motley intimated that the American administration concurs in the reason which led the Senate to reject the Alabama treaty. Such was not the tenor of his instructions concerning his intercourse with her Majesty's Government, and it is not, therefore, consi ed probable that he would make that assertion, It is, however, certain that he was instructe to explain the circumstances attending the rejection of the treaty, without committing this government to any line of policy, rejection of the treaty. Minster Motley is not instructed to make any proposition for the settlement of the claims, but to say that in view of the present irritation in England, owing to the rejection of the treaty, the present is not an auspicious time to propose the reopening of negotiations; in other words, the temporary postponement of the question is desirable, with the hope that when the excitement shall subside her Majesty's Government will invite a reopening of negotiations. He is not authorized to announce the readinees of our government to make any proposition on that subject, nor to demand the payment of the amount of damages, national as well as individual, but to assure her Majesty's government of the sincere desire of our own to have all matters of dispute adjusted on terms bonorable and satisfactory to both nations. Another point in the instructions is in effect that the mere proclamation declaring the rebels entitled to beingerent rights is not in itself a cause for demanding but thus taken in connection with subsequent acts, was unfriendly and showed a spirit of hostility against the United States during the late war, resulting in losses which require reparations. The instructions were prepared at the Department of State about ten days befere Minister Motley left this country, having been slightly modified at the instance of President Grant. They were carefully cons dered by the Cabinet, to whom they were acceptable, and were soon thereafter handed to Motley without further amendments. The only specific instructions to Motley as to treaty negotiations are with reference to naturalization and consuls, and it is supposed by this time he has

entered upon that duty.

The Department of State has received no positive or direct information from Minister McMahon since December last when he arrive ed at Assuncion. All other information is rumor or speculation. The latest official dispatches are dated April 8th, from Buenos Ayres and Rio de Janerio on the 24th of the same month. Mr. Worthington, minister to Uraguey, writes from Buenos Ayres that he had demanded of the Argentine Government either an escort through the allied lines, or for permission for a United States escort to pass through them, to enable our government to communicate with Minister McMahon. Both the Buenos Avres and the Brazillian Governments have refused the right on the ground that it could not then be granted without effecting the proposed hostile movements; which were soon to take place, and which would open up the comdesired. Mr. Worthington replied that he had already waited forty days for the movements to be made; that 'the right of the Government of the United States to have the communication made was undisputed, and, as the allies would not aid our government, it would be driven to its own resources to obtain the communication. Commander Kirkland, of the Wasp, had a sharp correspondence with the Brazilian and Buenos Ayrean Governments

THE NEGRO QUESTION IN GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, June 15 .- The Supreme Court of Georgia to-day rendered a decision that the negro is eligible to office. Brown and McCoy for it, Warner dissenting. McCoy held that the State was without civil government before the convention that made the present constitution; that blacks and whites participated in getting up the convention and framing the constitution, and it was against is spirit to exclude black or white from privileges, unless expressly prohibited. Brown claimed that the Fourteenth amendment forbids anybody being deprived of privilege, and as the code gives citizens the right to hold office. the constitution makes the negro a citizen and does not forbid him to hold office, it did not intend to break the Fourteenth amendment and deprive him of his right. Judge Warner held that the negro was a new political creature in the body politic: that he must hold office by special enactment hat the code which defined the powers of citi-

as was enacted before the negro became a , and therefore did not apply to him: at he did not have the right to hold office der the common law nor by statute since he was made a citizen; but the convention voted down the proposition to make him eligible to office, and that, until he was especially authorized to hold office, he was ineligible. EUROPE.

THE DISORDERS IN PARIS.

London, June 13 .- Large numbers of arrests were made in Paris yesterday-but the tenor of the latest dispatches is reassuring. They state that confidence is returning; up to midnight last night the public order remained undisturbed. Troops patrolled the streets, and were frequently cheered by the citizens. THE HOUSE OF LORDS AND THE IRISH CHURCH

LORDON, June 12-Evening.-An immense

Tory demonstration was held to-day in various parts of the kingdom. At Manchester over 200,000 persons were present. Resolutions protesting against the passage of the Irish Ohurch bill were passed, and a monster petition, embodying the substance of the resolutions, was sent to Earl Derby for presentation to the House of Lords. At Liverpool 50,000 people were present, and speeches were made by distinguished persons, and the usual resolutions against the disestablishment of the Irish Church were unanimously adopted.

The Times to-day, speaking of the position of the flouse of Lords on the Irish Church bill, says the Marquis of Salisbury's anticipation of the situation of the Peers real zes that we are now in a crisis, one of those rare occastops when the national mind is fully declared The Lords must defer to the country, otherwise the machinery of the government cannot be carried on. Owing to the fixed and unalterable constitution of the House, the Peers

LONDON, June 15 .- The House of Lords discussed the Disestablishment bill last night. The Commons discussed the secure of the American brig Mary Lowell in British waters by the Spaniards. The ministry withheld de-

MADRID, June 18 .- In the Cortes yesterday Navarre advocated the election of Montpensier to the throne, and declared his preference for immediate and final action on the part of the Prim defended the present Government of

Mexico, and announced that diplomatic relations would soon be renewed with President

Montpensier has entered Spain, and is not in Andalusia.

THE ZOI LVEREIN CONGRESS. BERLIN, June 12-Evening. - The Deputies in the Zollverein Congress, from Baden, proposed that the various North German Consuls

represent the Southern German States also. THROUGH FROM CHARLOTTE TO AUGUSTA.

Augusta, June 15 .- The first through train on the Columbia and Augusta Railroad arrived

A recruiting office for Cuban filibusters has been opened in Richmond, Va. Promised pay

\$30 a month. John Sweeny, of Charleston, was arrested in New York yesterday, for fatally stabbing a man named Dugan.

The Indians are again murdering, about thirty-five miles of Solomon's Fork, Kansas. A party followed, but finding the Indians in

force, returned. Mexican advices state that gold fields have been discovered in the Colima District, one hundred and twenty miles in length, and richer than those of California. People were rushing

to the spot.

The political campaign in Virginia is quite brisk. A Conservative meeting was held last night in Richmond, the speakers urging that while neither negro suffrage nor the expurgated constitution were desirable, yet both

could be swallowed to get back into the Union The Convention of Superintendents of Insan Asylums was organized at Staunton, Va., yes terday morning, Dr. Kukbridge, of Philadelphia, presiding. Important papers were read concerning the legal responsibility of the insane, on private insane asylums, and other

The procession of Knights Templars at Phildelphia jesterday extended one mile. The officers of the Grand Commandery wore chapeaus mounted with white plumes, gay sashes and gold-hilted swords. The display was brilliant. Several of the commanderies marched in t-langles and crosses, which novelty provoked great applause. The houses along the line of march were beautifully decorated.

THE "CODE OF HONOR."

Particulars of the Duel between Captain W. E. Cameron and Colonel Robert W.

The Norfolk Journal, of Monday, says:

On Saturday moruing, Captain Cameron and Celonel Hughes, accompanied by their seconds—the former by Ernest Lagarde, local editor of the Petersburg Express, and Major Rogers, and the latter by Colonel Clarkson and Mr. Wiltz, of the State Journal, in Richmond—came down from Petersburg on the train and short one o'clock the he liggerants and Mr. Wilts, of the State Journal, in Richmond—came down from Petersburg on the train, and about one o'clock the beligerents and their respective friends go: off the train at Edward's Crossing, on the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad, where hacks were waiting to carry the party to North Carolina. The party proceeded to the Halfway House, on the Dismal Swamp canal, just across the State line, in North Carolina, where they arrived about three o'clock. All the usual preliminaries being settled as is usual inpon such occasions, the principals took their position at the distance of ten paces, fighting with duelling pistols. At the word Captain Cameron fired, while his adversary, having then drawn his fire, deliberately aimed and shot Captain Cameron in the left breast, the ball striking the ribs and glanced off, leaving, perhaps, a painful, but not a dangerous wound. Captain Cameron was kindly taken care of by his friends, and his wound was dressed by his surgeon, who accompanied the party. We are at a loss to know how it was that Captain Cameron stopped the ball in his left breast, as the usual position in such cases is right in front, except when a man is left-handed, and the Captain not be ig letthanded, the only way we can account for it is that the table and cameron fired, bein front, excep, when a man is left-handed, and the Captain not be ig lett-handed, the only way we can account for it is the fact that, after Captain Cameron fired, being over-anxious, turned to the right, and exposed full front; hence the ball striking the lett side and glaucing off upon the ribs. Captain Cameron was the challenged party, and accepted, naming small swords as the weapons to be used. The particulars, then, as to how accepted, naming small swords as the weapons to be used. The particulars, then, as to how it was settled that pistols were subsequently used, we are at a loss to understand, except by Captain Cameron waiving all rights as the challenged party, determined to give his adversary every chance for a settlement by force of arms.

P. S. Since writing the above, we have tele P. S. Since writing the above, we have the graphic information from Petersburg, where Captain Cameron had arrived, stating that although shot through the left breast, Captain O., was doing well and the wound although painful, was not considered dangerous. No cones were broken and no internal hemorrhage had occurred.

-Miss Lizzie Mason, a beautiful and accomplished young lady of Wetumpka, Ala., committed suicide by taking strychnine on Friday of last week. Her father had recently died, leaving his widow and children in straightened circumstances, and this so preved upon the mind of Miss Mason as to cause her to commit the rash act of self-destruction. She was only about sixteen years of age.

THE CINCINNATI RAILROAD.

An Interesting Letter from the Hon-George A. Trenholm.

We have received permission to publish the following private letter from the Hon. George A. Trenbolm, in which is discussed with great clearness and ability the whole subject of the advantages expected to be derived by Cincinnati from her proposed railroad to

FLAT ROCK, N. C., June 8, 1869. FLAT ROCE, N. C., June 8, 1869.

John B. Lafitle Lag:

My DEAE SIE-Your report to the Mayor on the subject of our railroad interests out West has been read by me with great satisfaction. It is a lucid exposition of the advantages offered by the connections we propose and recommend. As to the immediate question under consideration, namely: whether Cincinnati in her projected Southern Railroad shall go to Chattanooga or Koovville, I never have entertained a doubt and do not indulge one now. Cincinnati is obliged to get to Knoxville; she cannot do otherwise. The considerations urged in favor or Chattanooga are formidable in appearance, but it is in appearance make it the centre of trade in the South." That it is "an air line to Pensacola, which is only 18 hours rum" from Havana." That by connection with Pensacola, Cincinnati ought to "coutrol the sugar trade of Cuba, and the coffice trade of Brazil." That "within ten years (by the Chattanooga connection,) she ought to command the trade of the Gulf of Mexico, almost the entire trade of the cotton States, and the trade of South America."

These brilliant expectations appear to me devoid of any substantial or practical foundation. The advantages of Pensacola as a fine harbor were as well known and appreciated make it the centre of trade in the South

harbor were as well known and appreciated nearly half a century ago as they are at the present day. But, for the obvious reason that it has no long tributary rivers, it never has had it has no long tribulary rivers, it never has had any commerce. Now it is proposed to substi-tute railroads for rivers, and thereby to force a tride to it—railroads, whose chief design and office it is, at the present day, to overcome the disadvantages of carrying to the Gulf those vast productions of the West that are des-tined for the Atlantic coast. With the two great cities of New Orleans and Mobile already on it e Gulf, possessing everything in the way of railroads that is proposed to be done for Pensucola, and possessing, besides, what never can be given to Pensucola, the finest rivers in can be given to Pensacoia, the linest rivers in the world, what use is there for another city on the Gulf? To say nothing of the vasiness of the enterprise, and the apparent impossibility of its achievement by the means proposed, its utter mability condemns it. Prinsacola has no population, either in or around it; it has no return in the way of trade to offer. It is to be the greation of Cincinnati. and a place the creation of Cincinnati, and a place for the exports and imports of a distant people. Why should this remote popu-lation carry their commerce to the for the exports and imports of a distant people. Why should this remote population carry their commerce to the Gulf of Mexico? Nine-tenths of all that is carried there now, makes a circuitous and expensive voyage to get out of it, crosses again the latitudes from whence it came, and on its way to market passes ports on the Atlantic nearer to Cincinnati than either Pensacola, Mobile, or New Orleans. Railroads are built not to promote, but to prevent these circuits. Why should a menchant in Cincinnati, having a cargo destined for New York, Boston, or Liverpool. send it by railroad to Pensacola, instead of sending it to Charleston, when Charleston is nearer to Cincinnati than Pensacola is, and nearer by fifteen hundred miles of ocean navigation to New York, Boston and Liverpool? But what need is there of argument? New Orleans and Mobile are already complaining of the decline of their commerce, through the powerful diversion towards the Atlantic porte, caused by railroad transportation. What eff ct will another city on the Gulf have in airresting this powerful and natural current?

will another city on the Gulf have in alresting this powerful and natural current?
But it is said, that possessing the port of Pensacdia. Cincinnati would control the sugar trade of Cuba. Who controls it now? Old established houses in that island, of large capital and extensive credit in New York London and Hamburg. They make advances to the planters, and take mortgages not of their lands and recrease alone, but of their rowing crops. and negroes alone, but of their growing crops as well. The sugar crop is thus brought en-tirely under the control of these houses, and it is sent to New York, London, Hamburg, &c., is sent to New York, London, Hamburg, &c., in obedience to financial and commercial laws, as regular and certain in their operation as are the laws of nature. How the control of this commerce is to be taken out of such hands, and drawn away from its natural channels, it is difficult to concaive. Nor is it any more obvious how the coffes teads of Brazil is to be controlled. But if to be done, why from Pensa-Charleston and Savannah are both fully two hundred miles nearer to Rio than Pensa-cols, and besides, on leaving them ships are at once in the open sea, while from Pensacola there are at least thirteen hundred miles of ntricate and dangerous navigation before the

word Atlantic is reached.

It will be said that the claims of Chattanooga It will be said that the claims of Chatcanoga do not rest on the merits of Pensacola, and are not impaired by what is said. I admit this; but cannot admit that Chattanoga is to become a great centre of trade by reason of its extensive railroad connections. The mere convergence at Chattanoga of railroads that connect results regions of roads that connect remote regions of country with each other and facilitate their roads that connect remist regions of country with each other and facilitate their exchanges, must not be mistaken for a system of railroads growing out of, or contributing to the commerce of Chattanooga itself. She has no trade and, hemmed in bymountains, never can have any. Look at Atlanta, on the contrary. Here is population, production, trade, prosperity; it is such places as these that Cincinnati is desirous of reaching by her Southern railroad. Chattanooga has no advantage to offer, but the superior facilities for leaving it. But even in this respect it is not superior to Knoxville. It must be borne in mind that Knoxville has a direct communication with Chattsnooga by railroad; all that Cincinnati can gain by the proposed road, and independent route by way of Chitwood, is a reduction of 28 miles in the distance, namely:

Cincinnati to Chattanooga via Chitwood. Cincinnati to Chattanooga via Knoxville. . 886

This appears to be the only substantial advantage offered by the Chattanooga zoute. Let us consider what it will cost:

The distance from Cincinnati to Chatta-

946 Leaving of new road to be built out in going to Chattanoogs by way of Chitwool, you leave Knoxville 28 miles on your left, and a connection with Knoxville being admitted on all hands as indispena branch must be built from Chit-

To reach Chattanooga then and Knoxville both, by the direct line as it is called, you must build 269 miles of new road. Let us now see how many miles of new road must b o reach Knoxville, and obtain thereby a perfeet connection with Chartanooga also; 28 miles, however, longer than the other:

The distance from Cincinnati to Knoxville via London (the present terminus of the Lebanon branch of the Louisville Railof this there are finished and in actual ope-. 111

Leaving of new road to be built. 169 New road to be built on the Chitwood and Chattanooga route.....

Excess of new road to be built in going to hat, and by using the Knoxville and Kentucky Road from the line to Knoxville (leaving them to build the 34 miles now unfinished.) Cincin-nati will save in construction 79 miles more,

or 185 miles in all.

I am aware of the desire of Cincinnation have an independent railroad, and not expose its trade to the supposed disadvantage of passing over the road of a rival city as Louisville may be regarded. But what risk is there? The Louisville Railroad will be glad of patronage from any quarter, and the interests of all the control of age from any quarter, and the interests of all connecting roads will combine to force upon each the policy of pro-ratin 7.
It seems to us that Chattanooga offers but two advantages over Knoxville:

1. A shorter route to Chattanooga by twenty-

2. A road independent of Louisville.

THE CUBAN REVOLUTION.

General Dulce and the Spaniards in "Onasimodo" writes the New York Times that here are no indications of a speedy conclu-

sion to the war in Cuba. Quesada holds his own, and now that he has plenty of first-class armament and a superfluity of ammunition men being abundant according to the acknowledgments of the insurgents themselves, he ought to be able to defeat the troops in a few weeks at the utmost. The correspondent says that Dulce was very unwilling to give in to the volunteers. He belraved himself nobly, and only gave in when he realized that further resistance could only result in bloodshed and the murder of innocent persons. To the praise of the volunteers, however, it must be said that they accomplished the revolution and its object without committing the slightest depredation or insulting any one. The whole city was perfectly quiet. A correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, in a letter dated Havana, June 5, gives the following interesting particulars of the deposition of General Dulce :

During the night of the 1st the palace was surrounded by from three to four thousand volunteers, demanding the withdrawal of General Dulce, or his life. Several commissions during the night entered the palace with threatening words to intimidate the veteran. during the night entered the palace with threatening words to intimidate the veteran. He sent for his cavalry and the civil police, and gave orders to clear the public square in front of the palace. These orders it was impossible to execute, as many of his best troops had become demoralized with the fever of insubordination, and the bare handful of two or three hundred that remained faithful would have been destroyed in a moment if the movement had been attempted. His best friends were compelled, therefore, to disobey his orders, for his sake, as well as to prevent the flow of blood.

At nine in the morning of the 2d of June. General Dulce, in view of the violence surrounding him, and to save other life than his own, consented to resign his authority into the hands of his second in command, which he did in presence of sapieme municipal countil Angusta are, at this end of the line, with this important difference, that the latter already have the Chattanooga connection. Do they determine to adhere to this as the Comcinnati people are advised, in like circumstances, to give it the preference? On the contrary, a committee of the Georgia Railroad, the company most deeply interested in perpetuating the Chattaneoga monopoly, have just recommended the union of their road with the Blue Ridge Road at Clayton, on the express grounds of the superiority the Knoxville connection will possess when the Blue Ridge Road shall be completed.

the hands of his second in command, which he did in presence of sapreme municical council, (Ayuntamiente) making an eloquent protest against this outrage upon the law, order and the national anthority, which the volunteers pretended to vindicate. He said that it was by such disgraceful insubordination that Spain had lost all of her vast possessions in America—by treason and her sons, not her enumes.

of the superiority the Knoxville connection will possess when the Blue Bidge Road shall be completed.

As to the "independent line," there can be no such thing in my opinion. Cincinnati may make berself independent of Louisville, but how could she be independent of Georgia in going to Chattanooga? The railroad from Chattanooga to Atlants is a State read; it is an instrument of taxation, a source of public revenue. It is now the sole highway of approach from the West into Georgia, South Carolina and Florida. In going to Chattanooga (if she confine herself to Chattanooga alone) she is debarred from any other outlet east for her "great trunk railroad." But in going to Knoxville she will have both the Blue Ridge Road and the Georgia State Road at her command, and no rivalry for her trade. If she is in circumstances, therefore, to expend \$7,000,000 in the construction of new railroads, and is debating the expedency of spending it for such inconsiderable and doubtful advantages, she ought to seize with avidity the opportunimies.

The old officers of the regular service (of whom all that could had gathered at the palace) denounced in most butter terms the course The second in command was not permitted to resign, but forced to take office—in order that the mutineers might present an appearance of compliance with law, which in reality had no existence.

The government which we now have lives only by the will of the Spanish residents. No Cubans have been called to council with them. Ihe bishop of the diocese was captured at Bejucal while on his tour of church vieits, and carried to San Antonio de las Vegas, where he was placed in prison. He arrived here under a guard of volunteers on the 4th.

A Washington telegram says:

The Cuban insurgents here estimate that in all, up to the present time, the insurgent ranks have been strengthened by the accession of about five thousand filibusters, belonging for the most part to the United States and the for the most part to the United States and the South American Republics. They congratulate themselves on the fact that the revolutionists have not, so far, been obliged to place their bonds on the market, owing to the fact that the liberal donations of the wealthy Cubans have been more than sufficient to purchase all the munitions of war. The bonds have been all taken up by these gentlemen, and it is stated that the patriot treasury is not likely to be emptied for some time to come.

ernment-Effects of the Overthrow of

The Washington correspondent of the Herald writes :

Mr. Ruiz, secretary of Mr. Lemus, the Cuban envoy, has returned to this city, and since the news of the volunteer revolution has been very active and pressing for the recognition of the Cuban Government by the United States. He had a long interview yesterday with Secretary Fish, and made some important disclosures calculated to hasten favorable action by ou overnment. Mr. Ruiz also urged the tary that the opportunity furnished by Dulce resignation under duress, and the extraordi pary state of affairs resulting from the course pary state of anairs resulting from the course pursued by the volunteers, was the most favorable that could possibly be presented for enabling the United States to promptly recognize the Cubans. He urged that, in point of fact, Spanish domination in the island had been terminated, and that beyond question now, whatever it might have been before, the Cuban Government de facto was the strongest. The volunteers were, he said, divided and uncertain, while the patriot government and army were united and determined on their course. Under the circumstances, therefore, our government was relieved from the embarour government was relieved from the embarrassments in the way of recognition while
Dulce supported the Spanish sway in Cuba.
Mr. Fish conceded that the state of affairs now
existing in Cuba was anomalous, and gave an
entirely different aspect to the whole question.
He promised Mr. Raiz to give his suggestions
the most gareful consideration and attention. He promised Mr. Ruz to give his suggestions the most careful consideration and attention, and intimated that he would be prepared with an answer in the course of a few days. Mr. Ruz is quite sanguine that at last the United States will concede belligerent rights and formal recognition to the Cubans. The friends and sympathisers of Cuba are jubilant, and far from cursing Dulce and the volunteers, are blessing them for the violence and madness which promise so tavorably for the patriot cause. Look out for recognition before many

The Latest "Expedition." The New York World announces that pre

parations are being made for the departure of another large expedition for Cuba. Three first-class steamers have been purchased, two of about 800 tons each, and the other of 1200 tons burden. The two smaller vessels will carry out 1200 "passengers," and the larger will transport "freight," consisting of "medicine" in "pills and powders," composed of charcoal, brimstone, saltpetre and lead—also, "surgical instruments" in the shape of Springfield, Remington, Winchester and Spencer rifles, and sword-bayonets. The uniform will be: Suits of dark blue flannel, soft felt hats for the infantry, and the same suits with high boo is and Panama hats for the cavalry. The pay offered is \$40 per morth, in gold, and \$500 bounty in gold, payable upon the success of the Cuban patriots. Promises Three first-class steamers have been the success of the Cuban patriots. Promises are made that the most ample and generous provision will be made in Cuba for the men, who will be greeted "Viva Americanos!" and entitled as deliverers and conquerors. The medical staff and department will be provided with every facility and ample supplies. A huwith every facility and ample supplies. A fur-morous incident is told of a benevolent clergy-man who made a donation of religious tracts, printed in Spanish, to the expedition. One of the officers respectfully thanked him, and wag-gishly remarked that he thought the Spaniards would not read them, as they 'made tracks' themselves at an uncomfortable rate before they could be reached. The departure of the expedition is expected to take place between the 17th and the 20th of this month.

—A Washington dispatch to the New York Times says: "The Secretary of War his directed that leave of absence for one year, with permission to go beyond sea, be granted Major-General Daniel E. Sick les. United Stites Army, retired. It will be remembered that the Diplomatic appropriation bill, passed at the second session of the Fortieth Congress, contains a clause which provides that any officer of the army or navy who shall accept a consular or diplomatic appointment, shall be deemed to have vacated his commission in the army. There is some question as to whether this pro--A Washington dispatch to the New York There is some question as to whether this pro-vision applies to retired officers, and pending ita final decision this leave has been granted seem to apply to retired as well as to active officers, though the intent of the law was simply to prevent officers in active service from accepting these snug positions and thereby stop the promotions of their juniors on duty in the field."

Their Immense Number and Nationalities-Interesting Statistics.

A New York letter, of Friday last, to the

Philadelphia Ledger, says: A letter from one of the Liverpool steamship agencies, received this morning, says we may expect an average of five thousand emigrants at this port for the next five or six weeks to come. The pressure for passage, the writer says, is tremendous; rothing was ever seen like it before. What we are to do with the grown when they come unless they made or crowd when they come, unless they push on West, is a problem. Even now, the streets in West, is a problem. Even now, the streets in the lower part of the city are througed with the advanced guard, not only from Liverpool, but from Hamburg, Bremen, Amsterdam, and Swedish and Norwegian ports.

The New York Evening Post, of Saturday,

There is an enormous influx of immigrants at this port, and the character of the persons arriving is better than for several years past. Every day there is an immense and active throng at Castle Garden, filling the rotunda and overflowing the battery. Since the lat of January, 114.683 immigrants have arrived, exceeding by 27.743 persons the arrivals during the same period last year. The largest number of arrivals was during the month of May.

ber of arrivals was during the month of May. The Germans are the most numerous, exceeding the Irish by over one hundred per cent. The English come next in order; the Swedes, Scotch and Swiss come next. France, Holland, Denmark, Norway and Italy follow in a much smaller ratio, while those from other European countries form a trifling number.

About seven thousand Danes are shortly expected in different vessels, who will, it is said, bring \$3.000,000 with them. The Germans, as a rule, bring the most money. The Norwegians, in proportion to their numeer, bring a large smount of funds. The Swedes and Irish bring the least. Probably the average sum brought by each man, woman and child could be reckoned at fifty dollars, though it is difficult to form a correct estimate. The German cult to form a correct estimate. The German immigrants are principally from the northern sections of their country, the Norwegians from the central districts, as also are the Swedes. The English and Scotch are largely from man-ufacturing towns. The Swedish and English

The English and Scotch are largely from manufacturing twins. The Swedish and English reach here more numerously in proportion to the rest than in past years, while the German and Irish show but little change.

The Germans, Swedes, Norwegians and Danes go chiefly to Wisconsin, though many Swedes have been settling in Minnesets and Illinois, and in this State. Among the mechanics, the most numerous at all times of those who have found employment through the Labor Exchange at Casile Garden, have been tailors. Of these, about 275 have been provided for since the list of January. Other trades range as follows: Shoemakers and cabinetmakers about 200 each; weavers, 175; carpenters, 150; coal miners, 160; bricklayers, 75; masons. 90; bakers. 65; gardeners, 100; wheelwrights, 40; matchmakers, 30; locksmiths, 40; machinists, 35; painters, 30; butchers, 45; coopers, 40; tanners, 40; tiosmiths. 40; and musicians, 40. The above are approximate figures. Places have been found for nearly all kinds of mechanics, but in a less degree than those chanics, but in a less degree than those

The great bulk of women who arrive are ac-quainted with nothing but farm work or do-mestic service. The English and Irish, especially the former, furnish a few weavers, dressmakers and milliners. Of those for whom

cent. were Germans.

The health of the immigrants have been very good of late. The few smallpox patients have been sent to Blackwell's Island, and the ship Ward's Island. Not more than a quarter of the immigrants reaching here can write or read. The propotion of men who can do so is double that of women.

Wbitnarn.

Badcliffe.—Died, at Hodge's Depot, Abbeville District, S. C., on the 22d day of April, BEULAM, infant daughter of Geo. T. and S. A. BADCLIFE, aged 14 days.

funeral Motices.

17 The Belatives, Friends and Acquaintance of Dr. and Mrs. M. H. COLLINS are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of their eldert daughter, URSULA, from their residence. No. 801 King-street. The Funeral Services will take place at St. Patrick's Church THIS MORNING, at Nine

June 16 ANNA L. LESESNE, and of her family are invited to attend her Funeral Service, at No. 7 Thomasstreet. THIS MORNING, at helf-past 9 o'clock.

Special Motices.

CONSIGNEES PER STEAMSHIP JAMES ADGER, from New York, are notified that she is THIS DAY discharging cargo at Adger's South

JAMES ADGER & CO,

Wharf. Goods remaining uncalled for at sunset will te stored at owners' risk and expense. EXECUTOR'S FINAL NOTICE .-- NO-

TICE is hereby given that on the SECOND DAY OF JULY ensuing, at 11 o'clock, A. M., the undersigned will apply to the Judge of Probate of Charleston County for a final discharge as Executors of Will o the late FRENEZER H. RODGERS.

FBANCIS S. RODGERS, GEORGE A. RODGERS, E. B. RODGERS, w(m1mo

FIHE NEATEST, THE QUICKEST AND THE CHRAPEST .- THE NEWS JOB OFFICE, No. 149 EAST BAY, having replenished its Stock with a new and large assortment of material of the finest quality and latest styles, is prepared to execute, a PRINTING of every description.

Call and examine the scale of prices before giving your orders elsewhere.

MARENGO.-FEVER AND AGUE CURE, TONIC, FEVER PREVENTIVE .- This valuable medicine, entirely vagetable in its prepara tion, is offered to the public and warranted to cure any case of CHILLS AND FEVER of howeverlong standing, completely eradicating its effect from the system, purifying the blood, strengthening the digestive organs, inducing an appet te, and keeping the system in perfect health.

Those suffering from debility arrising from any caus: will find it the purest and best TONIC to be had anywhere. To persons residing in unhealthy sections, or who are predisposed to fevers of any kind, it will be found invaluable as a preventive. It is quite pleasant to the taste, and can be given children of all age: without injury Numerous letters have been received testifying to its efficacy and value as a FEVER AND AGUE CURE AND TONIC. It is fully guaranteed to give complete and univer-MARENGO is no humbug. TRY IT.

For sale at retail by all Druggists. At who'esale by DOWIE & MOISE, corner Meet-

ng and Hasel streets: GOODRICH, WINEMAN & CO., Hayne-street, and G. J. LUHN, General Agent of Proprietor, southeast corner King and John streets, Charleston, S. C. D&C 3mos June 8

CHAMBERLAIN & SEABROOK. ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND

SOLICITORS IN EQUITY. · Charleston, S. C. Office in the Courthonse. D. H. CHAMBERLAIN. Atty-General. P. R. SPARROOF

Special attention will be paid to the Prosecution o Claims held by parties outside of the State. May 4 TO BUSINESS MEN.

THE SUMTER NEWS,

PUBLISHED AT SUMTER, S. C., IS ONE OF THE BEST PAPERS IN THE UPperior advantages as an advertising medium. Terms low. Addres DARR & ONTERN

SIX DOLLARS A YEAR Shipping.

EXCURSIONS AROUND THE HARBOR. THE FINE, FAST SAILING AND COM-FORTABLY appointed Yacht ELEANOR will resume her trips to historic points in the harbor, and will leave Government Wharf daily at Ten A. M.

Vharf daily at Ten A. M.
For Passage apply to
December 18
THOMAS YOUNG,
Captain, on board. NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

FOR NEW YORK.

CABIN PASSAGE \$20.

THE SPLENDID SIDE.WHERL STEAMSHIP JAMES ADGER, T. J. LOCKWOOD Commander, will see from adger's bouth Wharf on Sax-URDAY, June 19, at 2 o'clock P. M.

ST An exirs charge of 35 made for Tickets purchased on board after satling.

ST No Bills of Lading signed after the steamer leaves.

Through Bills Lading given for Cotton to Boston and Providence, R. I.

Boston and Providence, R. I.

The Steamars of this line is are first class in every respect, and their Tables are apoliced with all the delicacies of the New York and Charleston max-

kets.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JAMES ADGSh & OO., Agents,
Corner Adger's Wharf and East Bay (Up-stairs.)

FOR PHILADELPHIA AND BOSTON. REGULAR EVERY THURSDAY.

THE STEAMSHIP PROMETHEUR, Captain A. B. Gray, will have North Atlanuc Whart, on Thuraday, June 17th, at — o'elock.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JOHN & THEO, GETTY,
June 14 North Atlantic Whar.

BALTIMORE AND CHARLESTON STEAMBHIP COMPANY. THE STEAMSHIP MARYLAND, Captain Julescon, will sail for Baltimore on JRURSDAY MORE-IRG, 17th inst., at 12 o'clock, from

Pier No 1, Union Wharf.

Through Bills Lading signed for all classes of Freight to BOSTON, PHILADAL PHIA, WILMING-TON, DELL, WASHINGTON OITT, and the NORTH-

For Freight or passage, apply to COURTENAY & TRENHOLM, FOR NEW YORK.

REGULAR LINE HVERY WEDNESDAY. PASSAGE \$20. THE SIDEWHEEL STRAMSEN M. GNOLIA, Captain M. B. Crow-ELL, will leave Vandethorst's Whatflood on Wednesday, June 16th, 1868, at

11 o'clock A. M.

Freight of vegetables received up to 10 o'clock on
RAVENEL & CO., Agen 4. PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPYS

CALIFORNIA. CHINA AND JAPAN.

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CHANGE OF SAILING DAFS!

STEAMFES OF THE ABOVE

Include For No. 42, North Bivez,
fool of Canal-street, New-York, as
12 o'clock noon, o'the let, 11th and
tist of every month (except when these dates tall
en Bunday, then the Saturday preceding).

Departure of lat and 21st connect at Panama with
steamers for South Pacific and Central Americas
ports. Those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

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the new steam line from Panama to Australia and
New Zealand.

Steamship GREAT REPUBLIC leaves fan Fayens

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Steamship GREAT REPUBLIC leaves San Francisco for China and Japan July 3, 1869.

No California steamers touch at Havana, but go direct from New York to Anyinwall.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult, Medicine and attendance free.

For Passage Tickets or further information apply at the COMPANYS TICKET OFFICE, on the whalf, footof Canal-street, North Biver, New York.

March 12 197 F. B. BABY, Asent.

FOR EDISTO. ROCKVILLE, ENTERPRISE AND WAY LAND-INGS.

STEAMER ST. HELENA, CAP.
TAIN H. P. ELLIOTT, Will receive freight THIS DAY and leave To-Morboow MORNING at 9 o'clock. and Edisto Feiday Morbine at 9 o'clock. For Freight or Passa, e apply on board or to JOHN H. MUSBAY. Agent.

Market Wharf.

Market Wharf.

ST. HELENA will leave again THURBIAN MORNING. 24th instant, at 4 o'clock, and Edisto FRIDAX
MORNING, at 4 o'clock.

June 16 POR EDISTO, ROCKVILLE AND

THE STEAMER PILOT BOY,
Capiain Fenn Prox, will leave for
the above points every THURSDAY MORNING, at 8
o'clock. Returning, will leave Beaufort FRIDAY
MORNING, at 8 o'clock, and Edisto at 2 P. M. JOHN FERGUSON. June 16 1 Accommodation Wharf.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

FOR PALATHA, FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH, FEBNANDINA AND JACKSON VILLE.

THE ELEGANT AND FIRST-CLA S GEO. E. McMillan. will sail from Charleston ever Trespay Evening, at Nine o'clock, for the above

points.

Connecting with the Central Railroad at Savannatfor Mobile and New Orleans, and with the Florid:
Railroad at Fernandina for Cedar Reys, at whice
point sisamers connect with New Orleans, Mobile,
Pensacola, Key West and Havana.

Through Bills Lading signed to New Orleans and
Mobile. All freight payable on the wharf. Goods not removed at sunset will nset will be stored at rick

J. D. AIKEN & CO., Agents. South Atlantic Whart May 27 GENERAL DEBILITY IS NATURE'S APPEAL FOR HELP.—Thousands of persons, without any specific allment, are the victoms of languor and lassitude. The unthinking are apt to confound usually arises from a went of organic energy, for which the subjects of it are no more responsible than the near-sighted are for their defective vision. Such persons, although they may be free from pain, are as truly invalids, and as much in need of medical aid, as if they were tormented with the pange of scute disease. They require a tonic and alterative that will rouse and regulate their torpid croaning. tions. In cases of this kind, HOSTETTER'S STO-MACH BITTERS produce an immediate and most favorable effect. The debilitated and desponding slive; who shuns company and has no relish cither for business or pleasure, is metamorphosed, by a brief course of this most potent vegetable invigorant, into quite a different being. The change effeeted by the BITTERS, in his bodily and mental condition, is a surprise to himself and his friends. He mopes no longer; the active principle of life which seemed to have died out of him is reawaken.

and most potent of all tonics and nervines. AF PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE .- A NEW COURSE OF LECTURES, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subects : How to Live and What to Live for : Youth. Maturity and Old Age ; Manhood generally reviewed : the Cause of Indigestion : Flatnlence and Neryous Diseases accounted for :), arriage Philosophically Considered, &c. These Lectures will be forwarded on receipt of four stamps, by addressing : BECRETARY BALTIMORE MUSEUM OF ANATO-MY, No. 74 West Baltimore-street, Baltimore, Md.

ed, and he feels like a new man. Remembering

that debility is not on'y an affliction itself, but an

invitation to disease, no time should be lost in re-

cruiting the broken down system with this choicest

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE .- THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the enly true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instactapeous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the bair soft and beautiful black or brown. sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. - Bondstreet, New York. lyr

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